# Refine Search

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| Term | Documents |
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| PROTECTANT | 4523 |
| PROTECTANTS | 3314 |
| (1 AND PROTECTANT).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD. | 22 |
| ("PROTECTANT" AND L1).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD. | 22 |

**Database:** US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

**Search:** `l1 and "drug"`

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## Search History

**DATE: Monday, February 23, 2004** Printable Copy Create Case

| Set Name side by side | Query | Hit Count | Set Name result set |
|---|---|---|---|
| *DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR* | | | |
| L4 | "protectant" and l1 | 22 | L4 |
| L3 | L2 and "chemcial compound" | 0 | L3 |
| L2 | "pharmaceutical" and "amino acid polymer" | 982 | L2 |
| L1 | "pharmaceutical" and "amino acid polymer" | 982 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

h e b b cg b e e ch

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 BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA,
     CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DISSABS,
     DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 10:54:14 ON 23 FEB
     2004
                SEA PROTEIN(P)CONFORM? AND PROTECT? AND CHEMICAL COMPOUND AND A
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               0*  FILE ADISNEWS
               0*  FILE BIOCOMMERCE
               0*  FILE BIOTECHABS
               0*  FILE BIOTECHDS
               0*  FILE BIOTECHNO
               0*  FILE CEABA-VTB
               0*  FILE CIN
               0*  FILE ESBIOBASE
               0*  FILE FEDRIP
               0*  FILE FOMAD
               0*  FILE FOREGE
               0*  FILE FROSTI
               0*  FILE FSTA
               1   FILE IFIPAT
               0*  FILE KOSMET
               0*  FILE MEDICONF
               0*  FILE NTIS
               0*  FILE NUTRACEUT
               0*  FILE PASCAL
               0*  FILE PHARMAML
              40   FILE USPATFULL
               1   FILE USPAT2
L1              QUE PROTEIN(P) CONFORM? AND PROTECT? AND CHEMICAL COMPOUND AND
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     FILE 'IFIPAT, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 11:02:59 ON 23 FEB 2004
L2           47 S L1
L3           45 DUP REM L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4            1 S L3 AND DRUG AND SLOW RELEASE AND DEGRAD?

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   ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2000:18280  USPATFULL
TI     Nucleic acid sequence of senescence asssociated gene
IN     Funk, Walter, Hayward, CA, United States
PA     Geron Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 6025194              20000215
AI     US 1997-974180          19971119 (8)
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
LN.CNT 4667
INCL   INCLM: 435/320.100
       INCLS: 536/023.100; 536/023.500; 536/024.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000
NCL    NCLM:  435/320.100
       NCLS:  435/325.000; 536/023.100; 536/023.500; 536/024.100
IC     [7]
       ICM: C07H021-04
       ICS: C12N015-63; C12N015-85; C12N015-11
EXF    536/23.5; 536/23.1; 536/24.1; 435/320.1; 435/325
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d kwic l4 1

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
SUMM   An "agent" or "compound" refers to a chemical compound
       or composition, including, but not limited to, organic molecules,
       polynucleotides, proteins, peptides, and the like, a mixture of chemical
       compounds,. . .
SUMM   . . . peptide-nucleic acids (PNAs), phosphoramidates,
       phosphorothioates, methyl phosphonates, 2-O-metyl ribonucleic acids, and
       the like. See also, Nielsen et al., 1993, Anticancer Drug Des.
       8:53-63, incorporated herein by reference. Polynucleotides and fragments
       or analogs thereof, may be prepared according to methods known in. . .
SUMM   . . . residues and to variants and synthetic analogs of the same and
       are used interchangeably herein. Thus, these terms apply to
       amino acid polymers in which one or more
       amino acid residues is a synthetic non-naturally occurring amino acid,
       such as a chemical analog of a corresponding naturally occurring amino
       acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid
       polymers.
SUMM   The GC6 ORF encodes a protein of 545 amino acids with a
       predicted primary translation product size of 622607 Daltons. A
       comparison of the predicted GC6 protein (pGC6) to human
       (Genbank accession number P09172), bovine (Genbank accession number
       P15101), and rat (Genbank accession number Q05754) dopamine
       beta-hydroxylase. . . precursor, showed that pGC6 has significant
       homology to these proteins, with many conserved cysteine residues
       suggesting a similar overall folding conformation. The ORF of
       the GC6 gene is:
SUMM   . . . N.Y. (1983)). The composition of the synthetic peptides may be
       confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman
       degradation procedure; Creighton, supra). Additionally the amino
       acid sequences of pGC6, or any part thereof, may be altered during
       direct synthesis. . .
SUMM   . . . such as a polyhistidine polypeptide or a maltose binding
       protein, useful in affinity isolation of the fusion protein or to
       protect the fusion protein from degradation inside a
       cell. The fusion protein may comprise a linker peptide with desired
       properties, for example, a peptidase site that. . .
SUMM   . . . to structural and functional domains identified by comparison
       of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence data of a gene or
       protein to public or other sequence databases. Computerized
       comparison methods can be used to identify sequence motifs or predicted
       protein conformation domains that occur in other
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proteins of known structure and/or function. See Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles, Creighton (ed.), W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1984), incorporated herein by reference. Methods to identify **protein** sequences that fold into a known three-dimensional structure are known. See Bowie et al., 1991, Science 253:164. Recognized sequence motifs and structural **conformations** may be used to define structural and functional domains. Computer programs GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics. . . have regions of homology. Neural network methods, whether implemented in hardware or software, may be used to: (1) identify related **protein** sequences and nucleotide sequences, and (2) define structural or functional domains in polypeptides. See Brunak et al., 1991, J. Mol.. . .

SUMM . . . or immunogenic fragments or oligopeptides thereof can be used for screening therapeutic compounds in any of a variety of other **drug** screening techniques. In particular, the GC6 gene product is a useful target for therapeutic intervention because that gene product is. . .

SUMM Another technique for **drug** screening which may be used for high throughput screening of compounds having suitable binding affinity to the pGC6 is described. . . well known in the art. Substantially purified pGC6 can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned **drug** screening techniques. Alternatively, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on a solid support.

SUMM . . . nucleotides, proteins, antibodies, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors, alone or in combination with at least one other agent such as another **drug** or a stabilizing compound, which may be administered in any sterile, biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, including, but not limited to, saline,. . .

SUMM . . . disease state (e.g., location of the disease, age, weight, and gender of the patient, diet, time and frequency of administration, **drug** combination(s), reaction sensitivities, and tolerance/response to therapy). Long acting pharmaceutical compositions might be administered every 3 to 4 days, every. . .

SUMM One can use topical administration to deliver a compound of the invention by percutaneous passage of the **drug** into the systemic circulation of the patient. The skin sites include anatomic regions for transdermally administering the **drug**, such as the forearm, abdomen, chest, back, buttock, and mastoidal area. The compound is administered to the skin by placing on the skin either a topical formulation comprising the compound or a transdermal **drug** delivery device that administers the compound. In either embodiment, the delivery vehicle is designed, shaped, sized, and adapted for easy. . .

SUMM A variety of transdermal **drug** delivery devices can be employed with the compounds of this invention. For example, a simple adhesive patch comprising a backing material and an acrylate adhesive can be prepared. The **drug** and any penetration enhancer can be formulated into the adhesive casting solution. The adhesive casting solution can be placed directly. . .

SUMM In other embodiments, the compounds of the invention will be delivered using a liquid reservoir system **drug** delivery device. These systems typically comprise a backing material, a membrane, an acrylate based adhesive, and a release liner. The membrane is sealed to the backing to form a reservoir. The **drug** or compound and any vehicles, enhancers, stabilizers, gelling agents, and the like are then incorporated into the reservoir. See, e.g.,. . .

SUMM Matrix patches comprising a backing, a **drug**/penetration enhancer matrix, a membrane, and an adhesive can also be employed to deliver a compound of the invention transdermally. The matrix material typically will comprise a polyurethane foam. The **drug**, and enhancers, vehicles, stabilizers, and the like are combined with the foam precursors. The foam is allowed to cure to. . .

SUMM . . . compounds or agents of the present invention can also be

delivered through mucosal membranes. Transmucosal (i.e., sublingual, buccal, and vaginal) **drug** delivery provides for an efficient entry of active substances to systemic circulation and reduces immediate metabolism by the liver and intestinal wall flora. Transmucosal **drug** dosage forms (e.g., tablet, suppository, ointment, pessary, membrane, and powder) are typically held in contact with the mucosal membrane and. . .

SUMM Another method of parenteral administration employs the implantation of a **slow-release** or sustained-release system, such that a constant level of dosage is maintained. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 3,710,795, incorporated herein. . .

DETD . . . Deoxyribonuclease I homolog (DHP1)
W93118 415060 erythropoietin precursor
W80596 415481 apyrimidinic/apurinic endonuclease (HAP) (APEX)
W85701 415703 cdc20
W86199 415899 insulin **degrading** enzyme
W85871 416076 hnRNP D
W87857 417218 retinoic acid receptor (RAR) X a
W87790 417285 fibroblast growth factor receptor BFR-2receptor
. . .

DETD . . . of DBH (Robertson et al., 1994), are predicted to form multiple intermolecular disulfide linkages. These linkages tend to constrain the **protein** into an ordered **conformation**. A comparison of human DBH with pGC6 shows that 11 of these 15 cysteine residues are conserved, suggesting a highly similar **conformation**. The catalytic activity of DBH requires copper ions as a co-factor. A proposed mechanism for the monooxygenase activity suggests that the **protein** binds metal at histidyl-rich sites (approximately residues 230 to 500 of human DBH). Overall, this region is the most highly. . .

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L4  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
AN  2000:18280  USPATFULL
TI  Nucleic acid sequence of senescence asssociated gene
IN  Funk, Walter, Hayward, CA, United States
PA  Geron Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI  US 6025194  20000215
AI  US 1997-974180  19971119 (8)
DT  Utility
FS  Granted
LN.CNT 4667
INCL  INCLM: 435/320.100
      INCLS: 536/023.100; 536/023.500; 536/024.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000
NCL  NCLM:  435/320.100
      NCLS:  435/325.000; 536/023.100; 536/023.500; 536/024.100
IC  [7]
      ICM: C07H021-04
      ICS: C12N015-63; C12N015-85; C12N015-11
EXF  536/23.5; 536/23.1; 536/24.1; 435/320.1; 435/325
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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